## APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO APPROPRIATE THE PUBLIC WATERS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

THIS SPA	CE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Date of Filing in State Engineer's Office	JUL 2 7 2010
Returned to applicant for correction	
Corrected Application filed	Map filed JUL 28 2010 under 8 0 0 2 8
The applicant Patua Project, LLC	
9670 Gateway Drive, Suite 200	of Reno
Street Address or P.O. Box	City or Town
NV, 89521	hereby make(s) application for permission to appropriate the
State and ZIP Code public waters of the State of Nevada, as here	einafter stated. (If applicant is a corporation, give date and place of
incorporation; if a copartnership or association,	give names of members.)
February 23, 2007, State of Nevada	
The source of water is Geothermal Reservoir	
	Name of the stream, lake, underground, spring or other sources.
<ol> <li>The source of water is Geothermal Reservoi</li> <li>The amount of water applied for is 8,300 g</li> </ol>	Name of the stream, lake, underground, spring or other sources.  gallons per minute (18.493 second feet)
	Name of the stream, lake, underground, spring or other sources.  Sallons per minute (18.493 second feet)  One second foot equals 448.83 gallons per minute.
<ul> <li>2. The amount of water applied for is 8,300 g</li> <li>(a) If stored in a reservoir give the number of</li> <li>3. The water is to be used for Other</li> </ul>	Name of the stream, lake, underground, spring or other sources.  Sallons per minute (18.493 second feet)  One second foot equals 448.83 gallons per minute.
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2. The amount of water applied for is 8,300 g  (a) If stored in a reservoir give the number of  3. The water is to be used for Other Imigation  4. If use is for:  (a) Irrigation, state number of acres to be irrigation.	Name of the stream, lake, underground, spring or other sources.  gallons per minute (18.493 second feet)  One second foot equals 448.83 gallons per minute.  facre-feet  Osfria/ Power dant cooling  on, power, mining, commercial, domestic or other use. Must be limited to one major use.  gated  mals
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Revised 07/09

5. The water is to be diverted from its source at the formation and distance to found and the formation and the formatio	ollowing point: (Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and b
course and distance to a found section corner. If on unsurveyed land, it sho Point of diversion is located within the NWUA NWU.	uld be so stated.)  4 Section 20, T20N, R26E, MDB&M. The found northwest
corner of Section 20, T20N, R26E, MDB&M, is loca	ted from the point of diversion, at a hearing of
N20deg.43min.22sec.W and a distance of 675.22 fee	te
	_
6. Place of use: (Describe by legal subdivision. If on unsurveyed last	od. it should be so stated)
	SE1/4 NW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4, and SW1/4 NW1/4
Section 21, T20N, R26E, MDB&M.	JEHN CHAIN COMMISSION OF THE CHAIN AND COMPANY AND COM
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7. Use will begin about January 1	and end about December 31 of each year.
Month and Day	Month and Day
8. Description of proposed works. (Under the provis	ions of NRS 535.010 you may be required to submit plans and
specifications of your diversion or storage works.)  drilled well with a pump and motor, etc.)	(State manner in which water is to be diverted, i.e. diversion structure, ditches and flumes,
	hand the second of the delete of a continuous of the second of the secon
downhole pumps and motors, and routed to the place	be diverted via drilled geothermal production wells, fitted with
and touted to the bisce	of use via a system of above-ground piperines.
9. Estimated cost of works: \$30,000,000.00	
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10. Estimated time required to construct works: Two	*
4. 5. 4	(If the well is complete, describe works.)
11. Estimated time required to complete the applicati	on of water to beneficial use: Five (5) years
12. Provide a detailed description of the proposed pro	oject and its water usage (use attachments if necessary): (Failure to
provide a detailed description may cause a delay in processing.)	•
See Attachments	
13. Miscellaneous remarks:	
Patua Project, LLC may require up to approximately	8,300 gpm of geothermal fluid, from the geothermal reservoir, for
power plant cooling purposes. The required geothern	nal fluid will be produced from one or a combination of wells
is described in 5 above Forman with includes the v	well that is the subject of this application, whose point of diversion
is described in 5 above. Pourteen additional wells wi	th unique points of diversion are the subjects of other applications
	Vornath Davin Su
	Kenneth Bonin, Sr.
kbonin@vulcanpower.com	Type or print name clearly
E-meil Address	Danith (5-1)
(775) 284-8842	Signature, applicant or agent
Phone No.	Patua Project, LLC
	Company Name
APPLICATION MUST BE SIGNED	9670 Gateway Drive, Suite 200
BY THE APPLICANT OR AGENT	Street Address or PO Box
	Reno, NV 89521
	City, State, ZIP Code
Revised 07/09 \$300 FILING FEE AND SUPPORTING	G MAP MUST ACCOMPANY APPLICATION

Patua Geothermai Project State of Nevada Water Appropriation Application

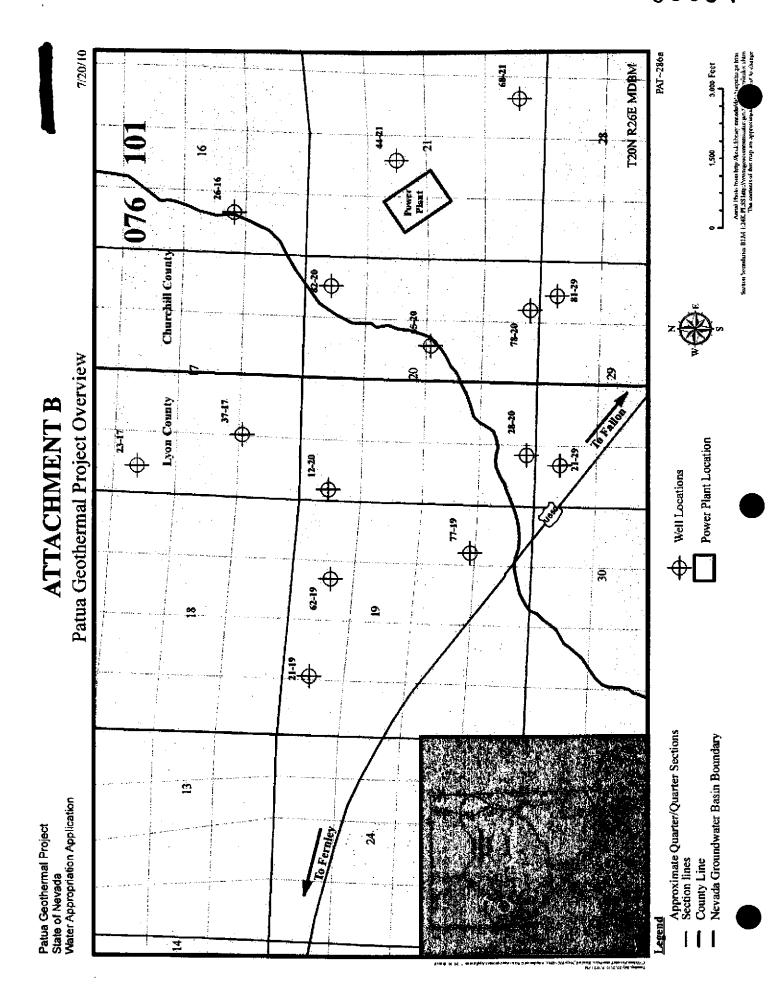
## **ATTACHMENT A**

## Description of Proposed Project, Geothermal Fluid Usage, & Public Benefit

Patua Project, LLC is developing a nominal 60 MW net geothermal electrical generation facility known as the Patua Geothermal Project. The location of the project is approximately seven miles east of Fernley, Nevada. The project area straddles the Carson Desert (101) and Fernley (76) groundwater basins. Exploration of the geothermal resource to be utilized by the facility is ongoing, however, it is understood that the resource characteristics are sufficient to support a "binary" geothermal facility. The facility cooling system will utilize geothermal fluids, from the geothermal reservoir, which will be retrieved from one or a combination of wells in the geothermal well field. The geothermal fluid will be directed to the facility though a system of pipe lines, where it will become combined with geothermal fluids produced from other wells for a combined total of up to approximately 8,300 gpm, which will eventually end up in the cooling tower. Attachment B depicts the proposed geothermal well field.

During the cooling process, geothermal fluid from the cooling tower is pumped to the condenser where it is used to condense the working fluid vapor from the turbine exhaust. After passing through the condenser, a portion of the geothermal fluid, known as "blowdown", is reinjected to the reservoir in order to maintain optimal levels of dissolved solids in the circulating cooling fluid flow. The remainder of the cooling fluid will return to the cooling tower where some of it will be evaporated. Blowdown and evaporation represent losses to the total circulating cooling fluid flow that must be supplemented during operation by a continuous supply of "make-up" fluid, equal to the sum of blowdown and evaporation. Currently, the exact quantity of make-up fluid that will be required for the cooling process is unknown and is ultimately a function of many variables, including, but not limited to, resource temperature and pressure, total dissolved solids, and the specific condenser technology employed at the facility, which varies among the various manufacturers of geothermal facilities. Although the exact quantity of make-up fluid cannot be determined at this time, a general rule-of-thumb is that it would not exceed twenty (20) percent of the total production rate of geothermal fluid from the reservoir. Attachment C depicts the cooling process assuming that the geothermal fluid needed for electricity generation and make-up fluid, combined, does not exceed 41,500 gpm.

Benefits of geothermal power include increased availability of renewable energy, diversified domestic baseload power generation, low greenhouse gas emissions, increased revenue for State of Nevada, and local governments, potential increased revenue to several types of local businesses, as well as, temporary and permanent employment opportunities for local residents. Temporary employment will include numerous types of construction and construction support positions. The permanent employment opportunities span across a large range of skill levels. Positions will include various types of skilled labor (mechanics, electricians, engineers, plant operators, scientists, etc.), administrative labor (secretarial, accounting and other office work), general labor (technical support, janitorial, etc) as well as managerial and supervisory positions. The expected life of the project is 30 years; however, it is likely that the project will have an even longer useful lifetime.



Patua Geothermal Project State of Nevada Water Appropriation Application

## ATTACHMENT C

